CISTA MILITARIS,

OR,

A Military Cheſt,

Furniſhed

Either for *Sea*, or *Land*,

With

Convenient MEDICINES, and neceſſary INSTRUMENTS.

Amongſt which is alſo a Deſcription of Dr *LOWER*'s LANCET, for the more ſafe *bleeding*.

Written in *Latin*,
By GULIELMUS FABRITIUS HILDANUS.
Engliſhed for publick Benefit.

LONDON,
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A Deſcription of a LANCET, FOR The more ſecure Letting of BLOOD, By Dr *LOWER.*

FOr aſmuch as it hath been thought convenient by ſeveral good Chirurgeons, to contrive a ſafe way of Blood-letting, *for the benefit of young Beginners in that Profeſſion; and whereas* Dr. LOWER *of late, in his Treatiſe of the* Heart, *hath diſcovered a plain and ſecure way of* Bleeding, *and given a figure of the*

Lancet, *which he commends for that purpoſe, I have been adviſed, for the publick Good, to tranſlate what he hath written, and likewiſe give the figure of the* Lancet, *and deſcription of the Uſe of it, as it is printed in the* 166 *page of the laſt and trueſt Edition of his Book, Printed at* Amſterdam 1671, *in the Author's own words.*

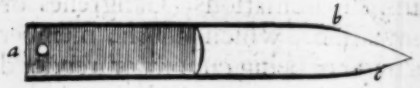
HOw great Ebullition ſometimes happens in the Blood, in what veſſels, and with what ſwift motion it is caſt about every where through the Body, and if an Artery be opened how quickly, and with what force it breaks out, it hath been hitherto treated of in the foregoing Diſcourſe; by which it appears, how neceſſary ſometimes *Blood-letting* is, to diminiſh its Quantity, or to ſtop its Career, and how dangerous the Adminiſtration of

of it is, if it be performed by a rude and unskilful hand.

For it often happening, either by want of skill, or common practice of *Bleeding*, (which makes the Mind fearful, and consequently the Hand trembling and uncertain) that an *Artery* is opened, or a *Nerve* or *Tendon* cut or prick'd, whence follows Swellings, Pains, Inflammations, Gangrenes or Convulsions, which put the member in danger of being cut off, or render'd useless, I thought it might not be beyond the scope of my Treatise, if, by way of *Appendix*, I should shew by what means and Instrument any Vein might be safely and securely opened, (if it swell upon a Ligature) though it have an Artery, Nerve or Tendon immediately under it.

Forasmuch therefore as never any harm happens in *Blood-letting*, unless a Vein be prick'd through, or slipping aside, the *Lancet* be put too deep into the part, the Fabrick of this *Lancet* is such, and ought to be so put into the Vein, as both may be easily prevented.

For the *Lancet* is so contrived, that it is not cutting on each side, unless it be near the point, but is purposely blunt, and made round on the lower side, which is to be applied next to the skin, that it may more easily slide over it, as it appears by the following Table, in which



a the *Lancet*.

b the place where the upper edge of the *Lancet* ends in a plain.

c where the under edge of the *Lancet* ends, the rest of the under part being polish'd round, and thick, (but not made thicker than the upper plain part) that it may not grate or tear the skin (upon which it must be applied) by its compression.

Which

Which figure of the *Lancet* differs nothing from a common ordinary *Lancet*, but that the under edge of it is blunted almoſt to the point.

The way of uſing it is only this, that the Member being tied, and the Vein ſwelling, the *Lancet* muſt be applied as neer to it as poſſible, but ſo that the *Lancet* may be depreſs'd as much as may be; then the Point of it being directed upwards, it muſt be gently, and by an oblique tranſverſe Inciſion be put into the Vein: which if ſo directed, neither can the Vein avoid the point of the *Lancet*, or the parts underneath be any way offended. Which way of *Blood-letting*, as it is moſt eaſie, ſo it will never prove unhappy to any one, though but meanly skilful.

And though I do not write this to *Phyſicians* and *Chirurgeons*, who are expert, and frequently exerciſed in bleeding; yet having ſeen many peoples health and life endangered, either by ill Blood-letting, or becauſe a good *Chirurgeon* could not timely be called

in by *Physicians*, who most commonly forbear the Practice of it, therefore I have devised this figure of a *Lancet*, that they may more securely and confidently use it.

CISTA MILITARIS,

OR

A Military Cheſt,

Furniſhed either for Sea *or* Land,
With convenient Medicines
and Inſtruments.

WHilſt I was in the *Low Countries* in the year 1612, in the City of Mœrſk, I was entertained with great kindneſs by that Noble and Valiant Gentleman, *Alexander de* Schweichel, Governour of the Place and Works, who amongſt the other things worthy ſeeing, ſhewed me the *Military Cheſt* of the moſt Illuſtrious *Heroe*, *Maurice*, Prince of *Orange*, *&c.* wherein not onely *Medicines* and *Inſtruments*, but alſo *Linnen*, *Rowlers*, and other Neceſſaries were prepared, and diſpoſed all in order in a Room, but not

not as then put into the Chests, which were fitly contrived for that purpose, because that the *Garrison*-Soldiers might be supplied with what they needed for their healths; and also that the Medicines that were wanting or decayed, might be forthwith renewed: an evident sign, and great demonstration of the Piety, Prudence, and Care of this *Prince* towards his Soldiers. This *Chest*, as often as necessity required, march'd with the Camp, and in the greatest and most dangerous occasions the Soldiers were for the present succoured, and assisted from it. Then afterwards they were carried to the next Cities, where they were taken care of by Physicians and Chirurgeons, appointed and paid by the *States:* and if by chance any Soldier lost a Limb, or was lame, he was relieved, and had an Annual Pension from the *States.* This pious and Christian Constitution made the Soldiers despise all dangers, and incouraged them to be both valiant and daring.

Therefore

Therefore that *Generals* may underſtand what things are moſt neceſſary to furniſh a *Cheſt* with, I thought good to ſet down both the principal Medicaments, and Inſtruments, that a Chirurgeon, following the Camp or Sea, ought to be provided with; and if there ſhould be occaſion for any others, he may furniſh himſelf at the next Shop he comes at.

The *Cheſt* ought to be ſo divided into Partitions and *Claſſes*, that all confuſion and intermixing of Medicines may be avoided, and the Virtue and Propriety of each preſerved. To this purpoſe I have divided it into twenty *claſſes*.

The firſt contains *purging Simples*, which muſt be put up in Leather-bags, except *Manna* and *Caſſia* extracted, which may more conveniently be kept in Galli-pots. Thoſe Bags again are to be put into other larger, and writ upon in great Characters, *Purging Simples*.

In the ſecond *claſſis* are contained *Purging Electuaries*, which are to be kept

kept in Gally-pots, writ upon, *Purging Compounds:* and ſo of the reſt.

Syrups, and *diſtill'd Waters*, are to be put into double Glaſſes, cloſe cork'd, and tied down with Bladders. They muſt be ſo plac'd, that they may not move, and ſo break each other, and their cells lined with Baiz.

Pills are to be wrapt up in white leather, rubb'd firſt with oyl of ſweet Almonds.

Cordial Powders and *Electuaries*, being put into leather bags, are to be ſo plac'd in a ſeparate *claſſis*, that they may not mix with the Purgers.

Roots, *Herbs*, *Flowers*, and *Seeds* are likewiſe to be kept in bags of Leather or Linnen, and to be ſo diſtributed, that in the firſt Claſſis the *Roots*, ſecond *Herbs*, *&c.*

Oyls, and *common Balſams*, in Glaſs-bottles, with ſcrewed Pewter-heads; but the pretious *Chymical Oyls*, as of *Cinnamon*, *Cloves*, *Maces*, *Nutmegs*, *&c.* ought to be preſerv'd in double Glaſſes well ſtopt with Cork, and waxt. The Balſams likewiſe of theſe are to be kept in Glaſſes, or Silver.

Un-

Unguents, and *Fats* are beſt kept in Gally-pots, or of Pewter, well tied down with Paper and Leather. And *Turpentine* ſo likewiſe.

Plaiſters, *Gums*, *Wax*, the Sewet of *Bears*, *Cows*, *Goats*, and the like, which are of a ſolid conſiſtence, are to be put in Bladders wrapt afterwards in Paper.

Metals, and *ſubterraneous Medicaments*, as *Vitriol*, *Allum*, *Letharge*, *Bole*, *&c.* as alſo *Meals*, muſt be put into Leather-bags: but prepared *Tutia*, *Seif album*, *Oſtiocolla*, and the like, which are to be uſed in *Colliriums*, or given inwardly, are to be wrapt up in Paper, and put into Leather-bags, and plac'd amongſt the Cordials. Let all the Bags be tied cloſe, and written upon in great letters, to prevent confuſion.

Arſnick, *Orpiment*, *crude Mercury*, *ſublimate*, *præcipitate*, *cauſtick*, *Minium Troches*, *Spirit of Vitriol*, *Aqua fortis*, and the like corroſive Medicines, are not to be plac'd in the Cheſt, leſt the Glaſs, or what other things they are con-

contained in, break, and ſo ſpoil and prejudice the other Medicines, and withall endanger the lives of the ſick; therefore to prevent this, it is more convenient to keep them in ſome Box or Cheſt apart by themſelves.

The Inſtruments are to be preſerv'd in this manner. Thoſe that are for *cutting*, and *edged*, as *Raſors*, *Sciſſors*, *Inciſion-Knives*, *&c.* are to be kept in Caſes, the reſt are wrapt in Paper, or rather in Flannel.

Theſe being thus prepared, and in readineſs, you muſt take a *Catalogue* of all, that you may preſently, and without trouble, find them when you have occaſion for them.

As your *Cheſt* is divided into *claſſes*, after the ſame manner it is neceſſary to write your Catalogue; and as often as any Simple and Compound Medicine is wanting, mark it on the Margin of the Catalogue, that you may ſupply its defect.

All which, kind Reader, I thought good to adviſe: the *Claſſes* following now in order.

Claſſis

CLASSIS. I.

Contains the Purging Simples.

Agarick.
Aloes.
Rhubarb.
Cassia.
Crocus Metallorum.
Colocinthis.
Diagridium.
Senna.
Hermodactis.
Manna.
Mechoacans.
Myrobalans.
Juice of *Damask Roses.*
Trochisci Alhandal.
Turbith.

CLASSIS II.

Purging Compounds.

Benedicta Laxativa.
Confectio Hameck.
Diacarthamum.
Diacatholicon.
Diaphœnicon.
Diaturbith cum rhabarbaro.
Electuarium de succo Rosarum.
Electuarium Lenitivum.
Pulvis Sennæ prap: Braßavoli.
Syrup of *Roses solutive.*
Pill: Aggregativæ
Aureæ.
Cochiæ.
de Agarico.
Lucis majoris.
Ruffi.
Extract.

Extract: Rudii.
Species for *Suppoſitories.*

CLASSIS III.

Electuaries, and Powders ſtrengthening the Heart, and noble parts.

Aromaticum Roſatum.
Bolus orientalis.
Camphire.
Confect: Alchermes.
de Hyacintho.
Prepared *Coral.*
Burnt *Harts-horn* prepared.
Cremor Tartari.
Diaireos.
Diamargaritum frigidum.
Diarrhodon Abbatis.
Diatragaganthum frigidum.
Diatrion Santalinum.
Flower of Brimſtone.
Bezoar Stone.
Prepared Pearls.
Mithridate.
Meconium.
Opium.
Laudanum Opiatum.
Oſtrocolla, prepared to be given inwardly.
Philonium Romanum.
Pulvis ad Epithemata cordis.
Shavings of *Harts-horn.*
Sal prunella.
Tartarum vitriolatum.
Seal'd Earth.
Theriac: Londinenſ:
Andromachi.
Diateſſaron.

CLAS.

CLASSIS IV.

Aromaticks, or Spices.

Calamus Aromaticus.
Cloves.
Cinnamon.
Saffron.
Gallingal.
Mace.
Nutmegs.
Pepper.
Sugar.
Ginger.

CLASS. V.

Diſtill'd Waters, and the like.

Of *Sorrel.*
Aniſeed.
Burrage.
Bugloſs.
Marigold.
Cinnamon diſtill'd without Wine.
Bawlm.
Plantain.
Roſes.
Aqua Vitæ.
Abſynthii.
Minthæ.
Theriacalis.
Juices of *Barberies.*
Citrons.
Pomegranats.
Vineger of *Roſes.*
Common Vineger.

CLASS. VI.

Syrups of

Sorrel.
Unripe *Currans.*
Barberies.
Bugloſs.
Citrons.
Quinces.
Pomegranats.
Limons.
Liquorice.
Poppies.
Roſes.

Roſes not laxative.
Dried *Roſes*.
Violets.
Mel Roſarum.
Oxymel ſimplex. *ſcilliticum*.
Diamoron.

CLASS. VII.
Roots of

Marſh-mallows.
Angelica.
Birthwort long, and round.
Biſtort.
Briony.
Avens.
Onyons.
Succory.
Comfrey.
Sow-bread.
Elecampane.
Eringo.
Fennel.
Gentian.
Swallow-wort.
Orris.
White Lilies.
Liquorice.
Parſley.
Burnet.
Plantain.
Polypody.
Squills.
Tormentil.

CLASS. VIII.
Herbs.

Wormwood, common, and Roman.
Agrimony.
Ladies Mantle.
Jack by the hedge.
Marſh-mallows, Leaves, Flowers, and Tops.
Betony.
Carduus benedictus.
Centaury.
Knotgraſs.
Cuſcuta.

Dittany

Dittany of Crete.
Horſetail.
Eye-bright.
Fumitory.
St. Johns-wort.
Marjerome.
Balme.
Mint.
Mercury.
Nep.
Origanum.
Plantain.
Self-heal.
Winter-green.
Ribwort.
Roſemary.
Rue.
Sage.
Sanicle.
Scabious.
Scordium.
Golden Rod.

CLASS. IX.

Flowers of

Dill.
Betony.
Borrage.
Bugloſs.
Marigold.
Camomile.
Pomegranats.
Meliſot.
Primroſe.
Roſes.
Roſemary.
Sage.
Elder.
Mullein.
Violets.

CLASS. X.

Seeds of

Dill.
Aniſe.
Caraways.
Coriander prepar'd.
Cummin.
Quinces.
Fœnugrick.
French Barley.
Linſeed.

Parſley.
Plantane.
Raddiſh.
Muſtard.

CLASS. XI.
Fruits.

Almonds.
Bay-berries.
Acorn-cups.
Figs.
Preſerved Cherries.
Quinces.
Galls.
Acorns.
Limons.
Lupins.
Oranges.
Pomegranats.
Mirtle-berries.
Cypreſs-Nuts.
Roſe-cups.
Prunes.
Tamarinds.
Raiſons.

CLASS. XII.
Oyl of *Almonds*, ſweet, and bitter.

Dill.
Aniſeeds.
Balſam of Tolu.
Vigo's Balſam.
Oyl of *Caraway ſeeds.*
Cloves.
Wax.
Camomile.
Cinnamon.
Quinces.
Fennel ſeed.
St. Johns-wort.
Juniper-berries.
White Lillies.
Earth-worms.
Maſtick.
Mint.
Myrtles.
Nutmegs.
Olives.

Roſes

Roſes.
Scorpions.
Turpentine.
Violets.
Yolks of *Eggs.*
Petroleum.
Foxes.
Elder.
Linſeed.

CLASS. XIII.
Unguents.

Ægyptiacum.
Album Rhaſis.
Apoſtolorum.
Aureum.
De Minio Camphoratum.
Defenſivum Chalmetæi.
Dialtheæ.
Diapompholigos.
Nicotianæ.
Populeon.
Roſatum.
Ad Ambuſta Hildani,
Baſilicon.
Linimentum Arcei.
Martiatum.

CLASS. XIV.
Fats of

Geeſe.
Beef.
Capons.
Deer.
Goats.
Men.
Hens.
Hogs.
Bears.

CLASS. XV.
Plaiſters.

Apoſtolicum.
Baſilicum.
De Betonica.
Diapalma.
Diachilon ſimplex & compoſitum.
De Melliloto,

De Muſſilaginibus.
Oxytroceum.
De Ranis.
Paracelſus.

CLASS. XVI.
Gums, &c.

Ammoniacum.
Benjamin.
Wax, white, and yellow.
Colophony.
Elemni.
Euphorbium.
Maſtick.
Myrrh.
Olibanum.
Pitch.
Stirax Calamita.
Turpentine.
Tragaganth.

CLASS. XVII.
Minerals, and their like.

Alome, crude and burnt.
Antimony crude.
Arſnick.
Lime waſh'd.
Ceruſe.
Crocus Martis.
Gypſum.
Lapis Calaminaris.
Cauſticus.
Medicamentoſus Crollii.
Sabuloſus.
Lytharyirium aureum, & argenteum.
Mercurius crudus.
Sublimatus.
Præcipitatus.
Nil præparatum.
Niter crude, prepared.
Burnt Lead.

Realgar

Realgar.
Seif album.
Brimſtone.
Tutia prepared.
Vitriol crude, and burnt.

CLASS. XVIII.

Meals of
Bay-berries.
Beans.
Barley.
Lentiles.
Darnel.
Lupines.
wheat.
Mill-duſt.
Pulvis ad ſiſtendum ſanguinem.

CLASSIS XIX.

Inſtruments.

Beſides the above recited Medicines, it is alſo moſt requiſite, that a Chirurgeon ſhould be furniſhed with neceſſary Inſtruments, without which he cannot perform his duty as he ought. They may be divided into two ſorts, ſome to be fitted for a Box, which he ought continually to carry about him in his Pocket; theſe ought to be made ſmall and little, that they may neither load him, nor afright the Patient: the

others are to be kept in the Cheſt, whilſt occaſion calls for their aſſiſtance. I never viſited my Patients without a Box of Inſtruments in my Pocket, in the which were contained the following:

A *Razor.*

A *pair of Sciſſors.*

Two Inciſion Knives.

Four Lancets to bleed withall.

A *crooked Knife* to open Apoſtems.

A *Flegme*, to divide the Gums in the Tooth-ach.

An *Extractor*, to take out forreign things out of Wounds.

A *pair of Forceps* for the ſame uſe.

Needles, to ſtitch up great Wounds, which are to be of different Sizes, ſome great, others ſmall, *&c.*

A *ſtitching Quill*, which is uſed in ſtitching Wounds: it ought to be of that length, as to contain the Needles within its hollowneſs. Wounds of the fleſhy parts only are to be ſticht, nervous parts in no wiſe. In wounds of the face I never uſe Needle, but that which is called the *dry ſtitch.*

Spa-

Spatula's, great and little.

Probes.

Speculum oris; one end of which, in affects of the Jaws, and Throat, is to depreſs the tongue, the other to ſcrape it.

Uvula-ſpoon.

A *Burrus* quill, to ſprinkle Powders upon Wounds or Ulcers.

A *Hook*, ſingle at one end, and two at the other.

A *Hone*, to ſet the Inciſion-knives, Lancets, *&c.*

I had all theſe Inſtruments, and many more, made me by a skilful Artiſt in Silver, which I uſed only within the Town, Patients being leſs afraid of them than of Iron: but at Sea and at Camps it is not ſo ſafe for a Chirurgeon to have them of Silver, therefore they may be very conveniently made of Iron or Steel, except the Probes, which ought to be made of Lead, Copper, or Latin.

Theſe Inſtruments a Chirurgeon ought always to have about him, as alſo a Salvatory with ſix diviſions, which

which ought to be furnish'd 1. with *unguentum Basilicon*, 2. with *ung. Aureum*, 3. *Apostolorum*, 4. *Nutritum*, 5. *Album Rhasis*, the 6. with *Rubrum Exsiccativum*, or *de Minio*: it ought to be made of Horn, or some solid wood, as Ebony, Guaiacum, or Box, for Unguents are better preserved in wood, than in Silver, Copper, *&c.* It is also requisite that he hath about him in a Pewter Bottle some oyl of *Roses*, to anoint any wounded part, it easeth pain, *&c.* as also another pot with a digestive.

Thus much for the Instruments, which a Chirurgeon ought to wear about him; now follow the others, and first of those that are us'd about the Head.

1. *Trepans*, by which the Skull is perforated in great Contusions, to give passage to extravasated and concreted blood collected in the head.

2. *Levatories*, to raise the depressed skull.

3. *Scalpra's*, to scrape the carious skull.

4. A *great Speculum oris*, by which the

the Tongue, in great inflammations of the Jaws and Throat, is depreſs'd.

5. Another *ſpeculum oris*, to force open the Mouth, which, as I have ſeen ſometimes in *ſpaſmus's*, to be ſo cloſe ſhut, that a drop of Broth could not be poured in.

6. *Several Inſtruments* to draw Teeth.

7. And becauſe ſometimes in eating, a fiſh-bone or the like is fixt in the Throat, and ſo would ſuffocate the perſon, therefore it is neceſſary for a Chirurgeon to have in his Cheſt ſuch an Inſtrument, as I have deſcribed in the 36 *Obſervation of the firſt Century*: but if he hath it not at hand, let him forthwith make faſt a piece of *Spunge* to the end of a Catheter, and thruſt it down the Throat.

8. *Inſtruments* to draw forth Bullets from Gunſhot-wounds, of which there are diverſe ſet down by Authors. I eſteem that the moſt convenient, whoſe Deſcription you may ſee in the 88. *Obſ. of the firſt Century*.

9. A *great Saw*, for amputating great Members. 10.

10. A *little Saw* for the diſmembring Fingers, and Toes; it not becoming a Rational Chirurgeon to ſeparate them with Chiſſels, as I have more largely ſhewn in my *Treatiſe of a Gangrene, &c. chap.* 17.

11. Becauſe in amputating, the greater part of Chirurgeons uſe a Knife, it is convenient to have *one well ſet*, and *ſtrongly fixt in a Handle.*

12. A *crooked Knife*: its Deſcription ſee in the *above named book of a Gangrene.*

13. I, in the taking off of Members, in ſtead of a Knife, uſe a Cautery, made in faſhion of a Knife, well edged, and red hot: its deſcription is in the *above named Treatiſe.* He ought likewiſe to have ready other Cauteries, ſome larger, others leſſer; ſome ſharp, others round, which may be uſed to ſtop the flux of Blood after Amputation, or other great and dangerous Hemorages.

14. And becauſe Soldiers, from their debaucheries and impure copulation, are oftentimes troubled with the

the *running of the Reins*, *Caruncles*, and *ſuppreſſion of Urine*, it is neceſſary a Chirurgeon ſhould be provided with *Catheters* and *Syrenges*.

15. For the reducing of Broken Bones, and Diſlocations there are ſeveral Inſtruments, both by *Hippocrates*, *Oribaſius*, and other Authors, ſet down; but I have always found in my practice the *Inſtrument* of *Ambroſe Parey*, which is with a *Pulley*, the moſt convenient; eſpecially if you joyn to it the *Girdle* and *Remora*, as in the 86. *Obſervation* of the *fifth Century*: it is not onely the moſt convenient, but moſt uſeful Inſtrument for all Fractures and Diſlocations, except of the Fingers, Ribs, and Mandibles (which are ſet by the hand alone; it is alſo little, and therefore not troubleſome to carry about one.

16. A Chirurgeon ought alſo to be provided with *Splints* of ſeveral bigneſſes, ſome little, others big, according to the qualities of the members broken, which ought to be made of thin pieces of Wood, or of Scabbards.

He

He must be provided likewise with *Mortars, Sives, Skillets* to boyl Cataplasms in, and also to mix up Oyntments; and with *Glyster-pipes*, whose use in *Angina's*, wounds of the Head, Feavers, *&c.* are very useful.

The Description and Cuts of the Instruments are given by *Ambrose Parey, Joh: Andreas à Cruce*; but because this should be a compleat Treatise of Chirurgery, there is added to it several Copper-plates of the most useful Instruments for almost all operations, but especially of all those that relate any way to the operations mentioned in this Book.

CLASSIS XX.

Linnen Rowlers, and the like.

THE Chest cannot be perfectly furnished, if *Linnen*, and the benefit received from it, in the application of Medicines, be wanting; for what profit Medicaments, though the most excellent, without Linnen? especially in great and dangerous fluxes

xes of Blood, fractures and diſlocations of the Bones, and in other accidents, where there is danger in delay; therefore you muſt have always in readineſs *Rowlers*, both large, narrow, and middle-ſized, *Linnen cloaths doubled*, which we call *Compreſſors*, or Boulſter-pledgets of *Tow*.

Lint, which we uſe to apply Medicaments upon, and to keep the lips of the Wounds aſunder, that they unite not again.

Tents alſo of Lint, of prepared Spunges, *Gentian* roots, and the like, which are to be of ſeveral ſizes, ſome *big*, ſome *little*, *&c.* they ought to be prepared at leaſure hours, that they may be ready when occaſion requires.

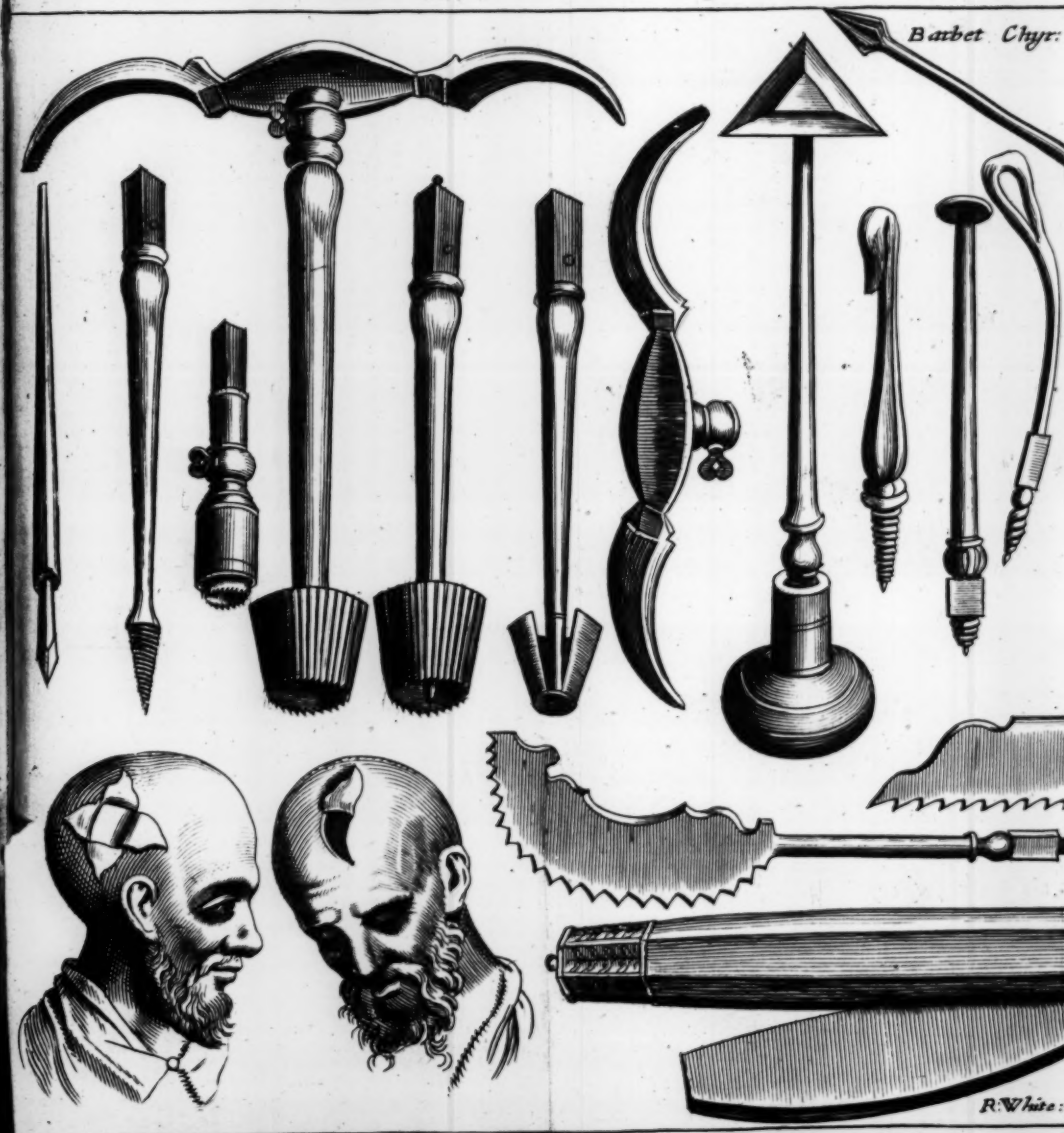
He muſt have alſo *Spunges*, and *Oxe-bladders*, which are neceſſary to tye down Pots and Glaſſes, and alſo uſed in Amputation.

If a Sea or Land-Chirurgeon be furniſhed with the above recited things, and have about him both faithful and expert Servants, he will be able to give aſſiſtance to a whole Fleet or Army,

Army, and preſerve infinites from death.

Candid Reader, I have been ſomewhat prolix in the ſetting down the Medicaments, and other things, by reaſon I deſigned to deſcribe a moſt perfect, and every way compleat furniſhed Cheſt; but if thou art to furniſh one at thy one particular charge, thou mayſt ſelect out of them the moſt uſeful and neceſſary Medicaments; but be ſure likewiſe that it be ſo provided both with Medicaments and Inſtruments, that out of it, when occaſion requires, thou mayſt be able to aſſiſt and relieve the Sick; for what thou art imployed about here, is neither Beaſt, nor Pretious Stones, but Man, for whom the Son of God ſhed his pretious blood upon the Croſs: therefore if any thing be neglected, it muſt be anſwered before the Almighty, to whom an account of all our Actions muſt be render'd.

FINIS.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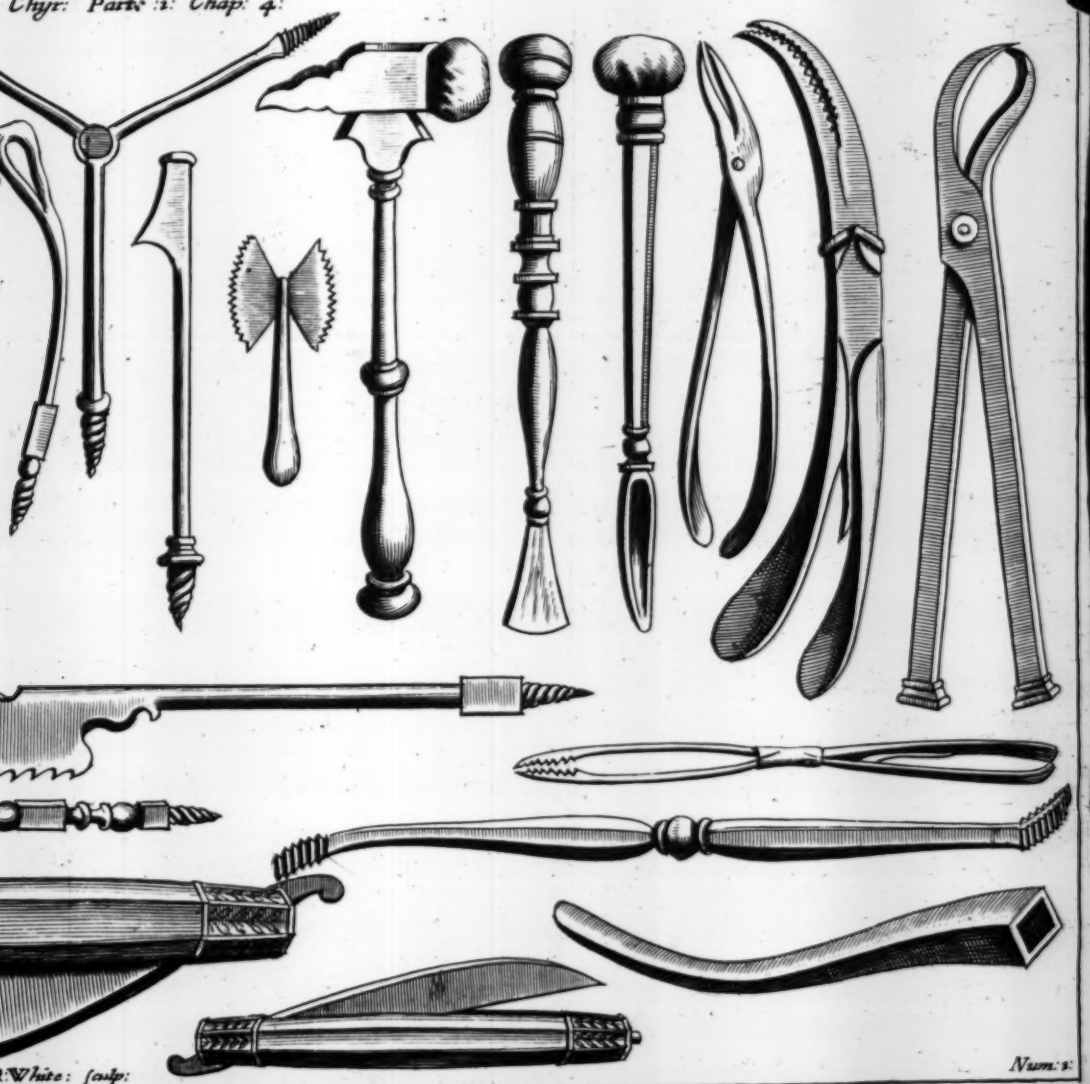

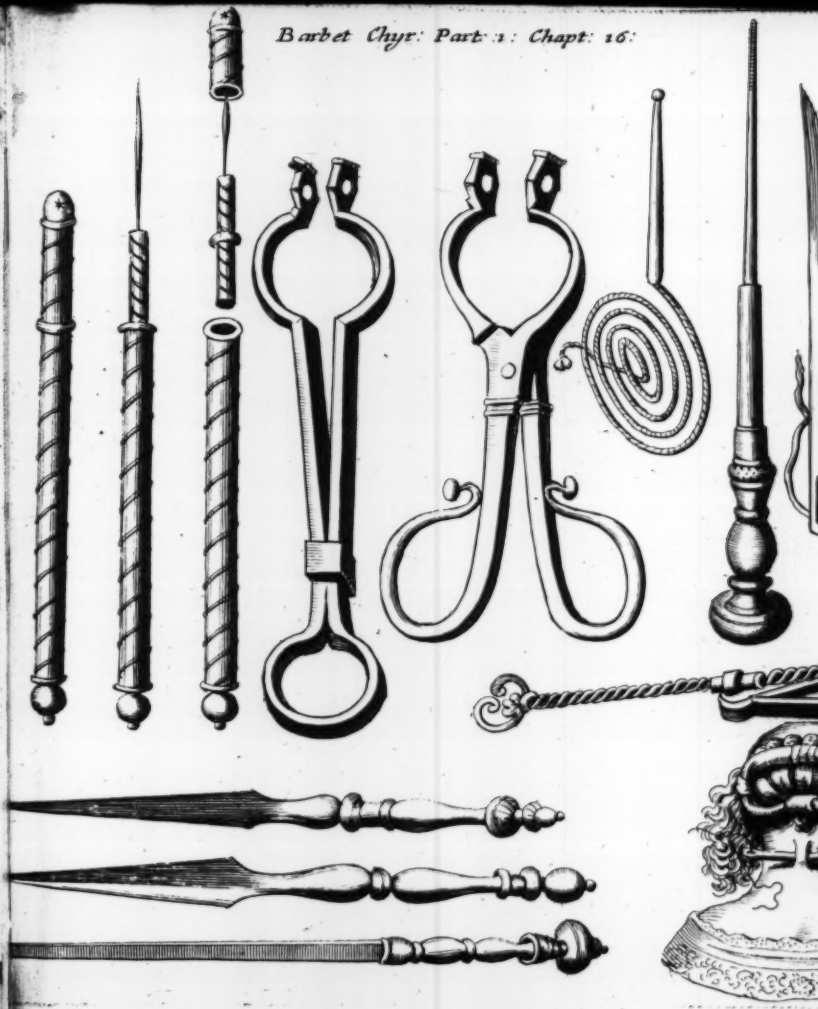

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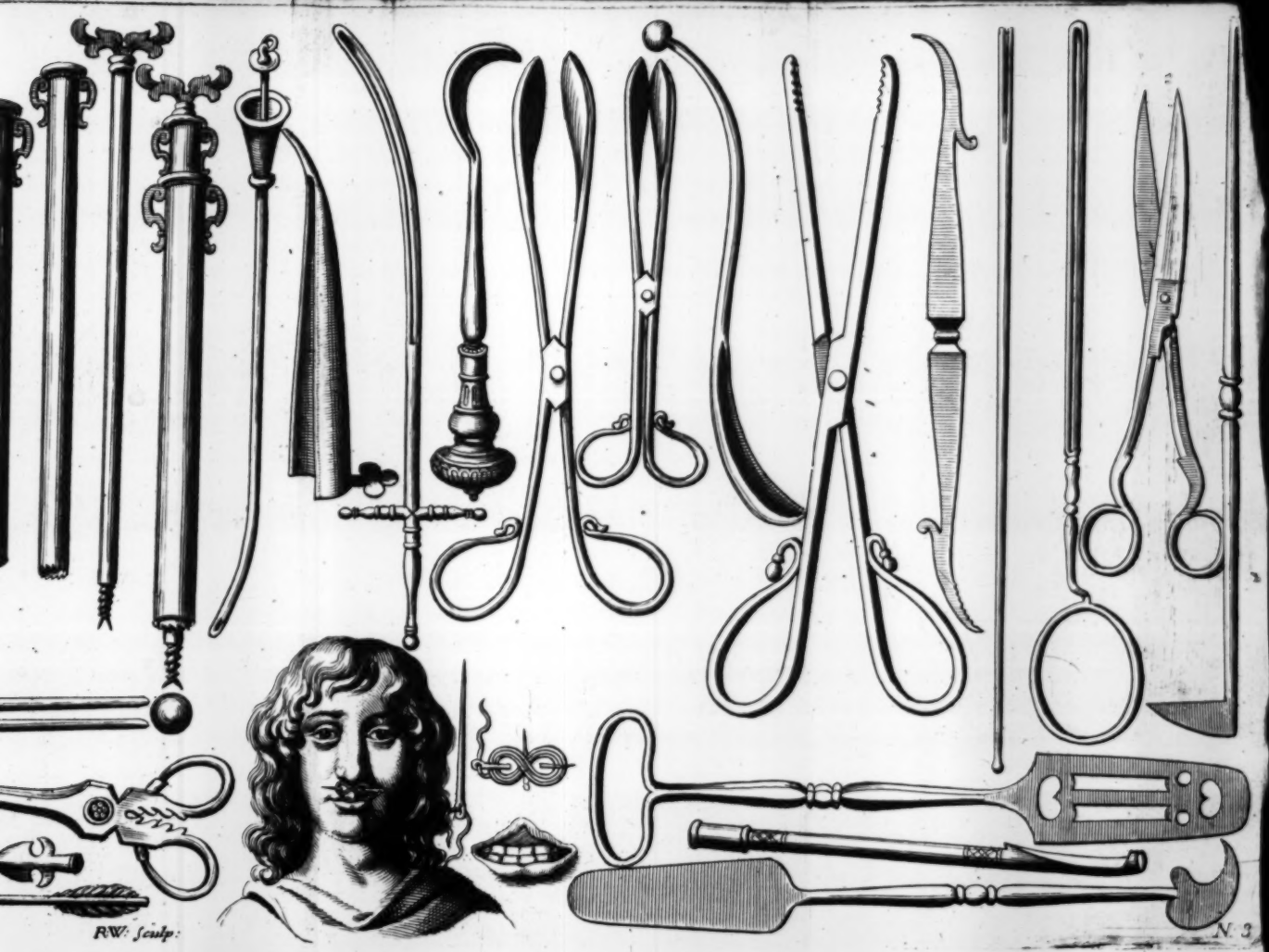
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